

The Shelby Sentinel.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

VOL. IV. NO. 47.

The Shelby Sentinel Geo. C. McGrath & Son,
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN T. HEARN.

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W. C. BULLOCK.

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BULLOCK & DAVIS.

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

SHELBY, HENRY, FRANKLIN,

SPENCER COUNTIES.

June 6, 1868.

JAMES L. CALDWELL,

Attorney at Law,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

OFFICE IN the Court-house.

W. M. STANLEY,

Attorney at Law,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WILL Practice in Shelby and adjoining

counties, and the Court of Appeals.

Nov. 11, 1868.

E. PEASLEE.

J. C. BURMAN.

FAZIER & BECKHAM

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WILL Practice in Shelby and adjoining

counties, and in the Court of Appeals.

Dec. 3, 1868.

JOHN A. MIDDLETON, JR.,

Attorney at Law,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

SHELBY, HENRY, FRANKLIN,

SPENCER COUNTIES and the

Court of Appeals.

June 6, 1868.

C. H. WINKLER.

M. T. CARPENTER.

HARWOOD & CARPENTER

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WILL PRACTICE IN SHELBY AND

ADJOINING COUNTIES and the

Court of Appeals.

June 6, 1868.

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The most renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse, may directly affect the health of the body, no matter what condition may be, may, in itself, cheaply, privately, and radically, this lecture will prove soon to thousands and thousands.

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The Shelby Sentinel

JNO. T. HEARN, Editor.

SHELBYVILLE, KY.: WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1870.

Democrats remember the Precincts meetings next Saturday afternoon.

Among other matter crowded out this week is the excellent address of Prof. Dodd before the Farmers' Club.

At the recent annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Shelby Railroad Company the following Directors were elected: J. D. Taggart, of Louisville; L. Conner, F. Neel; Jno. A. Reid; J. D. Guthrie of Shelby; and W. H. McAfee, of Mercer. The new Board met on Saturday and were organized by the election of C. M. Harwood President; J. W. Adams, Secretary; and Jas. A. Edwards, Treasurer.

Dr. Waller's article upon the "Recession of Shelby College," will be concluded next week. The demands upon the present issue compel us to defer its publication. We take this opportunity of earnestly protesting against a charge made by Dr. Waller against Joshua Tevis, Esq., the Representative from Shelby county in 1855-56. We accepted the article for publication after having the assurance of Dr. Waller that it would not be personally offensive, but would elucidate the issues involved in the litigation pending between the Trustees of Shelbyville and the trustees of St. James College. We of course can have nothing to do with Dr. Waller's quarrel and had we seen the objectionable matter before its publication, would have required its exclusion. We deem this due to Mr. Tevis, who is in a distant State, as well as to our own sense of justice.

A Card from Judge Caldwell.

Mr. Editor.

I have learned that it is contemplated by some of my friends to present my name before the primary meetings to be held on the 14th inst. to appoint delegates to the Democratic convention as a Candidate for Judge of the Shelby County Court. I desire to say that I am not a candidate for that office and hope my friends will not insist upon placing me in that attitude.

JAMES L. CALDWELL.

May 9th 1870.

The Impending Indian War.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

Gen. Parker, commissioner of Indian Affairs, has given some interesting facts in relation to the anticipated Indian troubles. He states that the Sioux and Cheyennes have invariably received their pay and rations according to their treaties, but in no case have they received arms or ammunition from his agents or employees, so far as he can ascertain. These Indians are all well armed, and have plenty of fixed ammunition which came in the main from the Hudson Bay company's agents, who sell to the tribes further north, and these in turn sell to our Indians. There are small tribes of Indians who make it their business to sell whisky, powder and arms to the larger, and more warlike tribes, and to these small tribes, the half-breeds and the Hudson Bay company, Gen. Parker ascribes the present well-armed condition of the Sioux and their confederates. He says that in the neighborhood of Fort Sully, there are now about 8,000 well-mounted warriors, about 6,000 of whom are Sioux, and the remainder Cheyennes and members of scattering tribes. He is satisfied that they are bent on war, and that he in his opinion that it will be the most destructive and expensive India we have ever had. He calculates that every one of these warriors has at least ten ponies, and that they will not break down in their effectiveness, as our cavalry do, from want of extra horses. He states that they can raise altogether about 12,000 warriors; that the Sioux alone number a population of about 30,000 people in Dakota, and that they with their allies, were never in better condition to give us trouble. The main reason of the dissatisfaction among these Indians is the encroachment of the miners upon their reservations. There is no doubt they have a rich country in mineral wealth, and our pioneers know it, and are daily encroaching upon it. To add to this is the important fact that the Indians are aware of the Big Horn expedition and that, when it starts, he [Gen. Parker] does not doubt that war will soon commence. The Big Horn expedition is composed of 2,500 of our people. Miners, surveyors, farmers, ex-soldiers, pioneers, &c., make up this party, who are now assembled at Cheyenne, and it is understood that they will leave on their contemplated tour of inspection some time during the coming week. They propose to survey the Big Horn range of mountains, and the Big Horn river and slopes, for the purpose of finding the immense gold deposit to exist in that region. Some months since Gen. Sherman issued orders to Gen. Sheridan to prevent this expedition from starting, and if necessary to use all the force in his command for that purpose, for he, with Gov. Parker, felt sure their going would eventually lead to Indian war. Politicians and influential men of the west, however, together with a delegation from the expedition, came to Washington, and made pledges to the President and Gen. Sherman that the expedition would not encroach on the Indian reservation on their route; that they would not trouble the Indians for their cattle, and would return to Cheyenne or only locate on government lands if they remained in the Big Horn country. The president was finally prevailed upon to give his consent, and Gen. Sherman had to withdraw his order of prohibition. It is this expedition that has caused the unan-

imity among the Sioux and their confederates for war, for the Indians cannot be convinced that this expedition does not mean trouble to them. Gen. Parker further states that if hostilities do commence we have but one third sufficient cavalry to properly cope with them. They will only fight in bands of 500, or 1,000 at most, and of course, will scatter over Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Dakota, and our people will be scattered with the amounts of massacres in all these territories. If Gen. Sheridan could get them to a pitched battle, he could easily conquer them, but they are too wary for that, and the entire cavalry force of the army does not number over 3,000, and as Gen. Sheridan cannot have more than two-thirds of these under his command, it can be readily imagined how difficult it would be to check or defeat these savages.

When Commissioner Parker called on Gen. Sheridan for troops for Fort Sully and other neighboring posts, he was compelled to deny him, as he had none available man. The president was appealed to, and gave Gen. Sherman permission to send the 25th infantry from Virginia, and the 29th from Kentucky. These troops are now at Sioux City, whence they will be transported to-morrow by boat to Fort Sully, which is about 200 miles distant from Sioux City on the Upper Missouri river. Commissioner Parker was of opinion that Gen. Sheridan had not yet arrived at Fort Sully. He thought he would be heard from the latter part of next week. In the meantime news is daily expected from some of the agents. The telegraph communication terminates at Sioux City. The infantry that has been sent out is merely to strengthen the forces at the different posts along the line of the frontier. Gen. Sheridan can only act on the defensive, with the force he has, and if the Sioux are in earnest, and cannot be pacified, the cavalry arm of the service must be at once increased, or the frontier settlements of our territories will be destroyed.

Commissioner Parker thinks that two months' war with these Indians will cost the government more than the feeding of them for one year; and yet congress refuses to give him any appropriation so that he might buy them off with food. He further says that senators, during the past few days, have been demanding that the use every means to prevent this war, and when he informed them that they had not yet made any appropriations for the Indian Bureau, and that on the 20th of June all the money at his command would be exhausted, they were surprised, apparently remembering that when these facts were promulgated, the people would know who had been responsible for the failure to feed the Indians.

As soon as practicable after the creation of his command, he began to survey the country, which was in August last, we began the construction of the road. The contracts for the graduation and masonry were awarded on the first day of September last, and the work began early in October.

There has been such progress made in the construction of the road, and the costly portions of the superstructure having been purchased, that we are enabled to approximate the original line except the portion of the line from the fort to the bridge.

We are gratified to announce the unusual fact that the actual cost will be less than the estimates furnished by our accomplished engineer Mr. W. A. Gunn. This has resulted partly from a change of the line upon which Mr. Gunn's estimate was based, by which the cost of graduation was materially reduced, and partly by the decline in iron from \$85 per ton, the estimated value to \$81 the contract price. The work of regrading and leveling the line was let, but owing to the obstructions upon the old road bed, consisting of fencing which had in many places been built upon the center line, and the brush and briars with which it had overrun, but little progress could be made. It was soon found that it would be impossible to grade the line regularly through without disturbing the contractors. That idea was practical after the work was let, but taking advantage of the favorable fall weather, induced them thus to force the work, instead of waiting for the line to be retraced before the work was let. The work of regrading the line was commenced by myself under Mr. Gunn's instructions, with a party a few days after the letting, but owing to the obstructions upon the old road bed, consisting of fencing which had in many places been built upon the center line, and the brush and briars with which it had overrun, but little progress could be made. It was soon found that it would be impossible to grade the line regularly through without disturbing the contractors. That idea was practical after the work was let, but taking advantage of the favorable fall weather, induced them thus to force the work, instead of waiting for the line to be retraced before the work was let. 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The Shelby Sentinel

Local Items.

A Town Hall.

A feasible plan has been found to secure a town hall. The proposition now before us is to unite with Messrs Layson & Co., in the large building they are engaged upon, by which the entire second floor of said building may be secured for a town hall. It will be completely furnished and made ready for use at \$7,000.

It is not necessary for us to argue the advantages such a hall would be to this place. It is simply indispensable. We cannot get along without a room for lectures, concerts, &c. The Railroad will soon be finished when amusement of every kind will multiply upon us, and the demand for a public hall will greatly increase. We hope all who are interested in the improvement of our town will at once subscribe for stock in this enterprise. Shares are placed at \$50, and we hope to announce next week that all shares have been taken. We have talked about a town hall enough. Let us do something now.

Mysterious Disappearance.—Timothy Reagan, who has been working upon the Shelby Railroad, recently left this place accompanied with his wife, intending to go to Cincinnati. On Monday April 25th when four or five miles from Middletown, Reagan left his wife for the purpose of getting a drink of water. As it was getting dark and he did not return immediately his wife began to look for him. She sought and waited for him in vain. She wandered through the woods all night, and has remained in the neighborhood for a week since but can obtain no information as to her husband.

Mrs. Reagan informs us that she can assign no cause for her husband's strange disappearance. She fears some evil has befallen him believing that if alive he would return to her. She is now at Mr. Lee's at this place and will be very grateful for any information of the missing. Reagan is about 35 years old, has sandy whiskers, and is of medium height.

We learn from the George-town Times that the authorities of Richmond, Ky., have, in their zeal to prevent hydrocephalus, come down rather hard upon the owners of dogs in that town. The ordinance reads as follows:

"The owner of any dog caught upon the streets of said town without a good and sufficient muzzle shall be liable to a fine," &c.

The object of the law seems to be to leave the town authorities the trouble of slaying the dogs, as the penalty threatened will compel the owners to kill them, and thus relieve themselves from the muzzle. We commend the ordinance to our City Parents.

Throw Physic to the Dogs.—Messrs. E. Hansard & Co., Publishers of a First-Class Subscription Book, No. 177 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, have sent us a copy of their medical work, which is certainly a most valuable one. Its title is as follows:

"**Our Home Physician,** a new and popular guide to the art of preserving Health and treating Disease; with plain advice for all the medical and surgical emergencies of the family. Containing clear descriptions of the structure and functions of the human mind and body; the influence of occupation on health and longevity; the laws of inheritance and natural chapters on diet stimulants and narcotics, air, sunlight, climate, exercise, electricity, and nervous disease of modern times; directions for the care of the sick and the management of infants and children; with a general description of recent medical discoveries and improvements, and plain suggestions for the treatment of diseases, adapted to the household, and for those who, like miners, sailors, planters and dwellers in remote districts, are beyond the ready call of a physician. Based on the most recent and the highest authorities, and brought down to latest dates. By Geo. M. Beard, A. M. M. D., Lecturer on Nervous Diseases in the University of New York; fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; one of the authors of 'The Medical Uses of Electricity,' etc. With numerous illustrations. Sold by subscription."

In scope and character this work is new, full and comprehensive; in style clear and intelligible; and it is throughout, emphatically, common sense and practical. The sections relating to hygiene—the practical application of physiological knowledge to the preservation of health, prevention of disease, choice of occupations, etc., etc., are full and explicit, and seem to us especially good. We know of no other medical guide intended for popular use, that at all approaches "Our Home Physician," in respect to its treatment of the topic.

The undersigned having sold his interest in the firm of Schooler & Nuckles to Mr. Oscar Farmer takes this method of returning his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to the late firm and solicits a continuance of the same to the new.

All persons indebted to the old firm will please come forward and settle without further notice. I will remain at the old stand to settle up all outstanding accounts. We want to close the entire business at once by cash or note.

Business Notices.

E. & W. JESSE, on Hempridge, near Rockbridge Church in Shelby County, Ky., have 2, Thoroughbred yearling bulls for sale.

DANCING.—Miss Russell will commence her class on Tuesday the 26th at the Central Hotel. She teaches every Monday and Friday evening from 7 till 9 o'clock. She solicits the patronage of the residents of Shelbyville and vicinity. From her success in Woodford and other counties, feels sure of giving satisfaction. She teaches all the modern dances. Terms \$6 per eight lessons.

WANTED! WANTED! —One or more tenants wanted to occupy two, four or six rooms on Second Street. Apply to GEORGE PETRY. Adm'r.

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SAM. V. NUCKOLS.

The Union Churn and Doty's Clothes Washer and Wringer at Bright & Bro's.

TO THE FARMERS OF CLARK, FAYETTE, NOOTH, SHELBY AND SPENCER COUNTIES.—Shall keep on hand a lot of H. Boy's buggy plow for letting off Cultivated Corn. It does the work of two hands and is equal if not superior to any other. Lots off two rows at a time, save the board of one hand. Cultivates all the middle as well as the Corn at the same time. Light draft for two horses. The driver sits at perfect ease and manages his plow in the old natural way, with two handles, any one who can manage two horses can plow with it. Those who can not walk and plow can still cultivate Corn. One hand can cultivate forty acres of corn in one season with ease.

We close our notice of this most excellent work by quoting the following from a late number of the New York Evening Post:

"Our Home Physician" does even more than its title promises. Dr. Beard has assisted in this work by a number of eminent men, and has succeeded in making it a popular treatise on the science of medicine very superior to any in existence. It teaches when and how the physician ought to be consulted, in what spirit his directions are to be followed, and his efforts seconded; and it puts in a striking light the quick-

ness and ignorance. But there are thousand of households which have no access at all to physicians who they trust, and still more which are so far from their medical advisers that it takes much time to summon them, and they are not called at all except in pressing need, and often too late to be useful. To such families this work would be invaluable, showing clearly what is best in such cases to do, when the physician must be called, and what must be done in the interval before his arrival. The careful study of the book may be confidently recommended to all who desire to understand the general principles of a science to which almost all lives and deepest interest are so often confided. Our Home Physician, in short contains all that any unprofessional man need or care to learn of medical science."

ALABAMA CLAIMS.—We are informed that the most persistent and unyielding of the private citizens who have claims against the British Government are Dr. N. R. E. Mayer of South Carolina and Mr. C. Ayer of Lowell. Mass. Manufacturers of medicines. They will consent to nothing less than that their demands for medicines destroyed by the British pirates shall be paid in gold and dollars to the last cent. They are emboldened by the fact that the destruction of their goods by the English in China and elsewhere (for where are not that troublesome nation tramping upon somebody?) We have hitherto been paid in full, and they now say that they shall be. They however propose this compromise:—Give us Canada and we will call it even, because we can send our remedies there without duty... Washington News.

DRAWING ROOM CHAT.—The following conversation took place in the drawing of a mansion on Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, one pleasant forenoon about ten days ago. (two ladies, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Knight, had just dropped in for a morning's call on Mrs. Rapelje, the lady of the house.)

Mrs. M.—My dear Mrs. Rapelje, are you sick? You look quite delicate.

Mrs. R.—No; but what can I do? In the gay season, one must give parties and attend them.

Mrs. M.—I suppose so. Fashion is law—more's the pity. But you take something to tone your system, or you'll break down.

Mrs. R.—I hate medicine! But you shall prescribe for me. What would you advise?

Well; I'll tell you my plan. Whenever I'm nervous or hysterical, or have a headache, or am at all out of sorts I take a couple of tablespoonfuls of Plantation Bitters once or twice a day for a week or so and it invariably brings me round.

Mrs. K.—I do the same thing, with the same pleasant result. I have implicit faith in that article.

Mrs. R.—Well, ladies, on your recommendation I'll try it.

“Six Misses Farnie can be taken into the stomach of the most delicate, and is just right for invalids and those desiring a light and delicate food.” Post.

WALL PAPER!—Wall Paper!—Robb & Hope are now receiving a large and beautiful stock of Wall Paper for the Spring trade. Those wishing to paper their House this Spring would do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are going to sell good paper at 10 cents per bolt. Call and see for yourselves. They buy these goods direct from the factory.

TRY FIRST.

WHISKY FOR SALE.—I have for sale 200 bottles of the best Copper Whisky, and will give constant on-hand full supply of the best Canadian Distilled Whisky. I will furnish samples to those who may欲求 good and pure Whisky. Give me a call at the Stage Office, Shelbyville, Kentucky. J. J. RAMSEY.

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WHISKY FOR SALE.—I have for sale 200 bottles of

The Shelby Sentinel

Killed in Her Heart.



EXCELSIOR!

Time 2:45.

We may learn a lesson on the sixth commandment from a little girl named Alice.

One evening her mother had company, and her eldest sister, Sarah, took her up stairs to put her to bed.

As Sarah was undressing her, she noticed that she seemed very sad, and that tears were running down her cheeks. She asked her what was the matter, but Alice gave her no answer. "Tell me, what ails you," said Sarah. Still Alice said nothing, only she sighed and seemed greatly troubled. When it was time to kneel down by her little bed to pray, Alice knelt, and bowed her head, but no words came from her lips. Sarah thought this was very strange. Then Alice arose and crept into her bed, so silent, so sad, so tearful, that Sarah was frightened. She went down stairs and joined the company, but seized the opportunity of mentioning to her mother the cause of Alice's trouble.

"I will run up directly," said she, "and see what ails the child."

"She is not sick mother," said her sister, "only it seems as if something was troubling her mind."

Presently the mother escaped from the parlor, and went up to the chamber of the little one. She trod very softly, as she drew near, she heard sobs and cries.

"My child," said her mother tenderly, stooping down to her bedside, "what troubles you? Tell me."

"Oh, mother, I am so glad you have come!" cried Alice, uncovering her head and her mother's hand; "I can't say my prayers, and I can't go to sleep."

"Do tell what's the matter with my dear daughter."

"Oh, mother, I killed Cousin Ruth in my heart to day, I did," and the tears flowed afresh. "She got angry, and I wished her dead. I can not ask God's forgiveness till I am friendly with Ruth. He won't hear me, for my heart had anger and hatred in it. Oh mother?" and the poor child wept as though her heart would break.

Her mother tried to comfort her, but there lay the cold, heavy weight of sin upon her bosom, and she could not comfort.

"Ah if I could only see Ruth, and ask her forgiveness! then I could pray and go to sleep," said Alice.

"Mother, can't I go to Ruth's house?"

Her mother thought a moment.—She felt that to help her child to feel and act rightly on this subject was the most important thing. "Yes child you shall go," she said.

Ah! if she had been one of those mothers who always send their children to bed in charge of servants, what a golden opportunity she would have lost being her child good for life!

Alice's father was called, who was wrapping his weeping child in a blanket, carried her into the next house where her cousin Ruth lived. She was taken to Ruth's bedside.

It was a melting scene to witness the concession, the entreaty for forgiveness and the kiss of reconciliation. Then Alice wiped away her tears, and lying her head on her father's shoulder, she asked to be carried home.

Once more in her own chamber, Alice kneeled down and prayed God to forgive her for the sin of hating Ruth. "Give me love in my heart," she cried, earnestly, "because God is love, and because it was love which made Jesus die on the cross for us, and oh, keep me from hating anybody in my heart!"

So did little Alice pray. Oh, what a prayer was that! Sin and conscience, love and hatred, had been fighting in her heart. But love gained the victory. Can we not remember feeling towards somebody just as Alice felt towards Ruth? Let us learn the example of Alice what to do. We should ask the forgiveness of those towards whom we have felt anger or hatred. Then we should ask God's forgiveness, and pray for his grace to take away all the wicked feelings from our hearts and fill them with love.

"When the angry passions rise, And sweep our thoughts and tongues to sin, Bright pattern of the Christian life."

His fair example let us trace.

To teach us what we ought to do;

Make us by thy transfiguring grace,

Dear Savior, daily more like thee!"

Revels in Society.

We copy the following from the Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

At a drawing reception that took place last Saturday evening, Mr. Revels, escorted by Senator Anthony and Representative Bingham, suddenly came upon the scene of society—such wretched effect that of the twenty or thirty Democrats present not a half dozen was visible after the first half hour. Blood will tell especially in a close room of a warm night. I met a number of those malecontents standing on the sidewalk. Mungo, addressing them in rather heated terms, "I will repudiate the nigger," said he, "as I would repudiate the debt. But I am glad to see the issue made at last. Who got out of the way, can see if those who have to face the music can."

This feeling, with the consistent oppositions of the negro grous in intensity, Revels grows in the Radical grace, is epitomized in a parody of "Shoo Fly," that is going the rounds here, and for the purpose of enabling you to judge of which I send you first:

There's a nigger in the air,

I see him on the wing,

There's a nigger everywhere—

I hear the angels sing,

O soeur n'ig' and tight,

O nigger high and low,

O' rig' nig' left, and nig' rig' right,

A nig' where' we go,

Shoo fly.

The people of the United States and the people of Canada are invited to send delegates to a convention which will be held at Niagara Falls on the Fourth of July next to see about annexing the two countries to each other. One delegate from each Congress district of the United States, and one delegate from each hundred thousand inhabitants of the British Provinces, will constitute the convention.

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

GENTS' FURNISHING

GOODS.

MAIN STREET,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

SPRING STOCK

CLOTHES,

CASSIMERS,

COATINGS,

SUIT GOODS,

And VESTINGS.

Also a complete stock of

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A nig' where' we go,

Shoo fly.

The people of the United

States and the people of Canada are invited to send delegates to a convention which will be held at Niagara Falls on the Fourth of July next to see about annexing the two countries to each other. One delegate from each Congress district of the United States, and one delegate from each hundred thousand inhabitants of the British Provinces, will constitute the convention.

OUR HOME PHYSICIAN.

Illustrated price lists of American

Watches, Gold Pens,

And Southerners Agents for

AMERICAN WATCHES,

224 Main Street, (Louisville Hotel Block.)

Popular Worm Candy.

Also a complete stock of

HURLEY'S

And VESTINGS.

Also a complete stock of

DR. SEABROOK'S

Elixir of Pyrophosphate of

Iron and Calisaya.

We copy the following from the Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

At a drawing reception that took place last Saturday evening, Mr. Revels, escorted by Senator Anthony and Representative Bingham, suddenly came upon the scene of society—such wretched effect that of the twenty or thirty Democrats present not a half dozen was visible after the first half hour. Blood will tell especially in a close room of a warm night. I met a number of those malecontents standing on the sidewalk. Mungo, addressing them in rather heated terms, "I will repudiate the nigger," said he, "as I would repudiate the debt. But I am glad to see the issue made at last. Who got out of the way, can see if those who have to face the music can."

This feeling, with the consistent oppositions of the negro grous in intensity, Revels grows in the Radical grace, is epitomized in a parody of "Shoo Fly," that is going the rounds here, and for the purpose of enabling you to judge of which I send you first:

There's a nigger in the air,

I see him on the wing,

There's a nigger everywhere—

I hear the angels sing,

O soeur n'ig' and tight,

O nigger high and low,

O' rig' nig' left, and nig' rig' right,

A nig' where' we go,

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